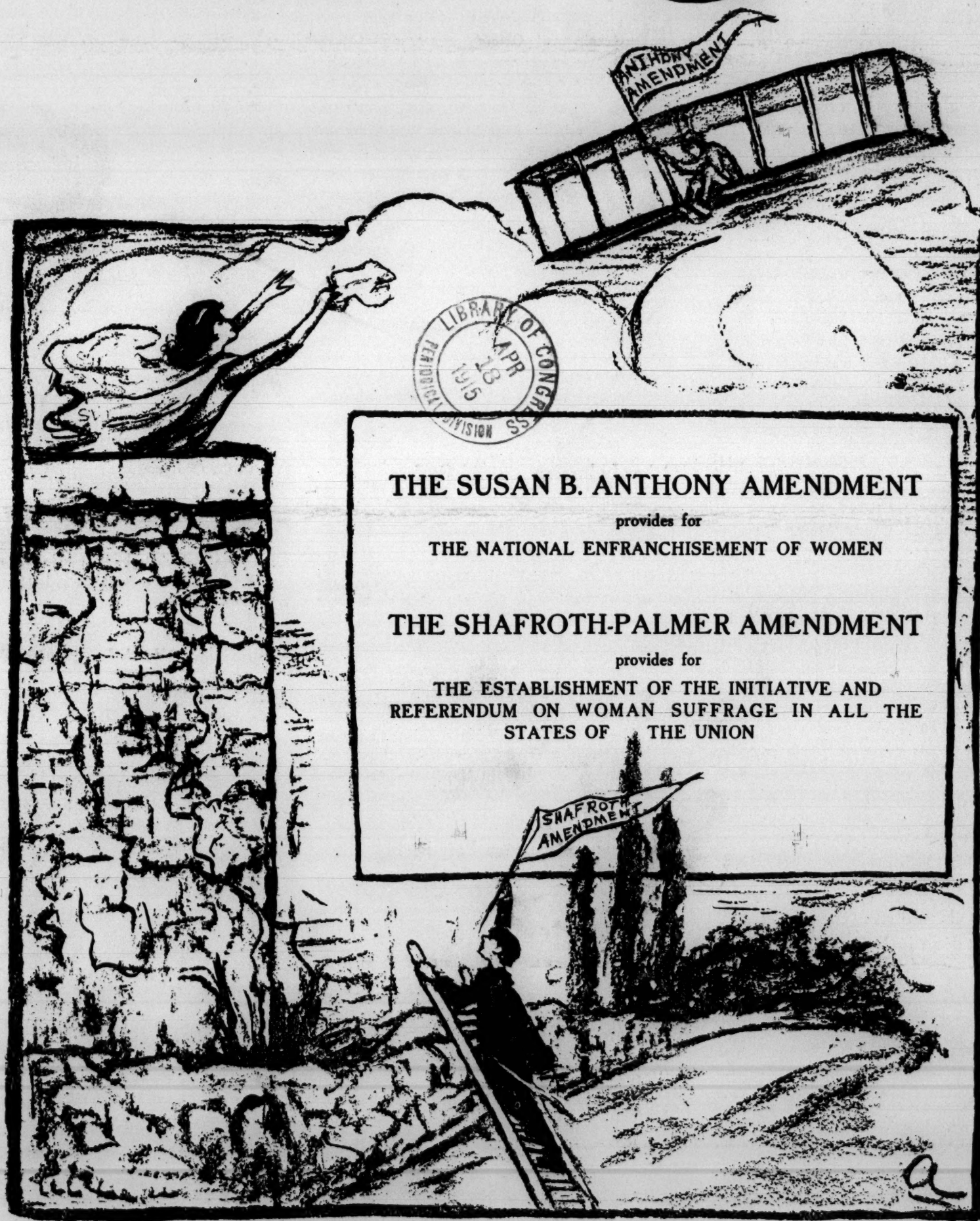


The Suffragist

FIVE CENTS

WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

APRIL 17, 1915



Drawn by Nina E. Allender

The Lady in the Tower
Which Will Reach Her First?

The Suffragist

Weekly Organ of the Congressional Union
for Woman Suffrage

1420 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

ART EDITOR, MRS. NINA E. ALLENDER

CHAIRMAN CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT.
MRS. W. T. BURCH

Subscription Price:

Domestic\$1.00
Foreign\$1.50
Single Copies 5 cents

Checks, drafts and postoffice orders should be made payable
to The Treasurer of the Congressional Union

Columbian Printing Co., Inc., Washington

35

Entered as second-class matter, Nov. 14, 1913, at the Post-
Office at Washington D. C., under act of March 3, 1879

News of the Week

Peace Delegates on Their Way

A PARTY of forty of the American Delegates to the Woman's International Peace Conference at The Hague, including Jane Addams and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, sailed for Rotterdam on April 13. Miss Addams stated that the conference would discuss the question of peace along economic, rather than along legal and diplomatic lines.

Speaking of questions to be taken up, she said:

"Must Germany have a North Sea port? Should Russia have a warm water port? These are examples, and they must be settled on an ultimate basis of principle that is right itself and that cannot be changed.

"It will break the hypnotic spell when no one may talk of peace; this is one definite thing that will be accomplished—it is a big thing in itself."

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, addressing a meeting held under the auspices of the Woman's Peace Party in Carnegie Hall on April 11, answered the arguments that peace could not be thought of till one side or the other was crushed, and that women could achieve nothing by meeting at The Hague, by saying that since a peace based on physical force was never a lasting peace, and that to starve one nation into submission would bring the worst suffering upon women and children, it was fitting that women should demand a peace designed to end all wars, and one which should not be deferred until the belligerents had "fought it out" or until one had been starved out.

Election Frauds and the Suffrage Situation in Indiana

THE Mayor of Terre Haute, Indiana, and twenty-four other men, among them many holders of high city and county offices, have been convicted of election frauds, chiefly on the evidence of women, who, in Indiana are, of course, unenfranchised. As a demonstration of the unreasonableness both of male suffrage, and of

the contention that suffrage is a state matter, this incident is unsurpassed.

The Indiana legislature had defeated a long list of bills drawn in the interests of women and girls, crowning its record by playing with, and, by arrangement, defeating the equal suffrage bill. But the voteless women stood all day at the polls and endured much that was unpleasant, to obtain evidence which enabled the Federal government to convict voting and office-holding men of crime. It would be hard to deny the claim of these women upon the Federal Government to enfranchisement.

Methodists Come Out for Suffrage

METHODIST Conferences in New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio have recently indorsed equal suffrage. The New York East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church adopted a resolution expressing its belief that "equal suffrage is in the logic of the democracy to which our nation is committed," and the hope that at the November election in New York state the proposed amendment to the state constitution granting suffrage to women "will find the hosts of Methodism solidly lined up in its favor."

This action of the Methodists reminds us that the famous first Woman's Rights Convention of 1848 at Seneca Falls, N. Y., was held in a Methodist Church.

The Methodists are the second religious body, so far as we know, to come out for suffrage. The Philadelphia Society of Friends were just ahead of them in declaring officially in favor of it, though Quakers generally have always been in sympathy with the movement. What Church will be third?

Other Indorsements of Suffrage

OTHER straws, whole bundles of straws in some cases, that show not only how the wind blows, but how hard it is blowing, are the conversion of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* to the cause, the announcement of thirty out of thirty-three mayors of cities in the Sixth New York Campaign District that they will support the suffrage amendment, and the statement of Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, that the Federation had been committed to equal suffrage for twenty-four years.

The New Jersey Women's Press Club at its annual meeting adopted a resolution in favor of suffrage and pledged its members to assist, so far as they were able, in the New Jersey campaign.

A League to Secure a Fair Field for Business Women

THE League of Business Opportunities for Women, organized by a group of women in New York City, is seeking information through a questionnaire, as to the pay, opportunities for advancement, and the general economic status of women in business. Its purpose is to see that the field shall be fair as well as open. Mrs. Henry Bruere is President of the League. Mrs. Mary Beard, a member of the Executive Council of the Congressional Union, took an active part in the organization of the League, and is Chairman of the Committee on

Education. Mrs. Crystal Eastman Benedict, also of the Executive Council, is Chairman of the Business and Follow-up Committee.

War Service and Suffrage in England

IN response to the call of the British Government for women for "special war service" in occupations usually carried on by men, 33,000 women had registered up to the end of March. It is said that the Government would "insist" that women employed on Government contract work should be paid the same piece rates as men. Suffragists, however, are not satisfied with the situation.

The various suffrage organizations and unions have issued manifestoes demanding that trained workers receive the same pay as men, that untrained workers receive proper maintenance during training, that suitable conditions and treatment be assured the women, and that some provision be made for them when the war is over and the demand for "special war service" comes to an end.

The manifesto of the Irishwoman's Franchise League demands immediate enfranchisement as the only real safeguard. It reads as follows:

Whereas, the Government which has denied women the elementary rights of citizenship, and treated them as criminals for demanding those rights, is now calling on them to place their services at the disposal of the Government, so as to "release" men for military service, in other words, to facilitate an odious form of conscription by economic pressure,

And whereas, women, being voteless, have had no responsibility for war or for politics leading to war, and are accordingly under no obligation to facilitate the Government in waging war,

And whereas, owing to women's lack of political power, the Government's proposals contain no guarantees that women so employed will receive the same wages as the men they may displace,

Resolved, That we demand the immediate introduction of a Government measure for the enfranchisement of women, as the only efficient safeguard of women's interests in the face of this industrial conscription.

The United Suffragists and the Women's Freedom League also include in their manifestoes a renewed demand for a suffrage measure, based upon the Call for War Service.

Important Child Legislation in Norway

THE Norwegian Parliament has just enacted a law which gives illegitimate children the right to bear their father's name, and to claim maintenance from him and inherit from him on equal terms with his legitimate children. The act also increases the sum to be paid by the father to the child's mother, and provides that in case of the father's inability to pay, the Government shall advance the required sum, and collect it from the father later. The introducer of the bill, Johan Castberg, who is leader of the Democratic Labor Party and President of one House of the Norwegian Parliament, said in a recent article, "The most important social legislation before our country at present is that which seeks to safeguard mothers and young children." Norwegian women have full suffrage. Norway is at peace. The advanced stand it is able to take for the protection of illegitimate children and their mothers is in significant contrast to measures taken by France, commented on in *The Suffragist* of March 6, to save the lives merely of babies to be born to mothers ravished as a result of war.

1510 H Street N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

SUITS

COATS

J. M. Gidding & Co.
Paris Cincinnati Duluth, Minn.

BLOUSES

NOVELTIES

MILLINERY

GOWNS

Fifth Avenue and 46th Street
New York

WRAPS

FURS

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON AND THE NATIONAL AMENDMENT

By Harriot Stanton Blatch

THE group of women guiding the suffrage movement has sometimes been small, sometimes large, but it has always been well-knit and strong. At no time was this group more determined, although at no time so tiny, as when a stand was taken for the enfranchisement of all the disfranchised classes in the United States just after the final ratification in June, 1865, of the 13th Amendment forbidding slavery in the United States. Immediately after the incorporation of that amendment in the Constitution of the United States a division in the suffrage ranks was brought about by the ever present, ever seductive force—expediency.

THE suffrage movement up to the time of the Civil War had been confined to state action, but the call to arms made women as well as men think in terms of a nation. In March, 1863, an appeal was made for the formation of a Woman's Loyal League, and the call to the first meeting was signed by Elizabeth Cady Stanton as president. The main object of the League was to roll up a petition of a million names calling on Congress to pass "an act emancipating all persons of African descent held to involuntary service or labor in the United States." With this call was issued an address to President Lincoln by Mrs. Stanton as president of the League. This address is on a plane of the loftiest thought, and in making its appeal for the negro it does not fail to draw the attention of the Chief Executive of the United States to women. It declares,—"Special thanks are due to you that by your Proclamation, 2,000,000 women are freed from the foulest bondage humanity ever suffered," and it calls for "a consistent policy, based on the principles that 'all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.'"

As soon as the Secretary of State, on December 18th, 1865, announced the ratification of the 13th Amendment, Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony, the most active founders of the Loyal League, perceiving the political significance of the situation, sought to widen the object of the organization they had founded, so that its aim should henceforth be to gain the ballot for all disfranchised classes. Immediately the floodgates of criticism were opened. The women who in straining every energy to gain emancipation for the negro were praised for their "self-sacrifice and wisdom," immediately became objects of vilification from Maine to California, when the negro being freed, they ventured to ask that the ballot should be conferred on women as well as on men. Not only were those who stood firm by this idea of a true republic denounced by such men as Charles Sumner, Wendell Phillips and Gerrit Smith, but they were deserted by most women, abolitionists and suffragists led astray by the specious arguments of expediency, and by appeals to their generosity to stand aside and wait, as "this was the negro's hour"

While the 13th Amendment was passing through its various stages, the lines of the 14th Amendment were being discussed in Congress. At the first suggestion that the word "male" might be introduced into this amendment, Mrs. Stanton took alarm, and at once began writing trenchant articles in criticism of the idea, in the *Standard*. Her contributions of December 26, 1865, and January 2, 1866, are of especial value in explaining the reasons for the opposition she felt to the 14th Amendment. She summoned Miss Anthony to a council of war. At first these two women stood

alone in attacking the Republican party for proposing enfranchisement to the negro and ignoring the demands of women. After hard and strenuous efforts, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony brought over to their view Lucretia Mott, Martha Wright, Olympia Brown, Josephine Griffing, Pauline Wright Davis, Matilda Joslyn, Ernestine L. Rose and Clarissa Nichols. All hail to this little band of ten brave souls who alone in the whole galaxy of brilliant suffragists and abolitionists saw deep into the future and knew that justice defeats itself when it proclaims but half-truths! Could those who deserted live today they would realize how pernicious it is to educate a nation on the lines of narrow expediency.

IMMEDIATELY, with all the fire and enthusiasm of true crusaders, Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony issued petitions against the word "male" being introduced into the Constitution; and an address to Congress, written in Mrs. Stanton's very best style, was issued on May 10th, 1866. Before the final ratification of the 14th Amendment, *The Revolution* was founded in January, 1868, with Elizabeth Cady Stanton as its senior editor, Parker Pillsbury as her assistant, and Miss Anthony as business manager. This organ was from the first a trenchant political newspaper. The editorials by Mrs. Stanton week by week, dealt with the relation of the suffrage movement to national politics in the most searching manner. It is easy for us now to keep the subject of woman suffrage before the public, not only because our cause is more popular, but because our country is not passing through any great cataclysm; but in 1868, public questions were at the boiling point in America. The country had just passed through a great civil conflict and the leading statesmen of the nation were busy reconstructing a government. It is proof of the burning zeal of the editors of *The Revolution*, and their ability for leading the suffrage movement, that the attention of the public could be so constantly held by them to the consideration of the emancipation of women. Week by week the leading papers of the country commented upon the political articles that appeared from Mrs. Stanton's pen. In the first number, on January 8th, 1868, Mrs. Stanton announced in her leading editorial, "The question of the enfranchisement of women has already passed the court of moral discussion and is now fairly ushered into the arena of politics, where it must remain a fixed element of debate until party necessity shall compel its success."

It is easy, in *The Revolution*, to trace week by week, the development of the national demand for the enfranchisement of women. The situation in the time of reconstruction was exactly the reverse of the situation today. Then the Republican party dominated Congress, today the Democratic party. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and her small group of co-workers had the same political insight that exists in the Congressional Union at present. They saw that the party in power must be held responsible, and they used the minority party to harry every step of the majority as it built up amendments adverse to the interests of women. As soon as Congress opened in December, 1868, the 14th Amendment having been ratified in July of that year, Hon. George W. Julian, then a member of Congress, introduced a joint resolution reading, "The right of suffrage in the United States shall be based upon citizenship and

shall be regulated by Congress, and all citizens of the United States, whether native-born or naturalized, shall enjoy this equally without any distinction or discrimination whatever founded on race, color or sex."

Mrs. Stanton, in *The Revolution*, backed up the Julian resolution with strong editorial arguments, and petitions were circulated in its support. It was now felt by the suffrage leaders that the time had come when the movement must resist with its whole power the trend of national affairs. With a view to concentrating their efforts, the annual convention of the association was called to meet in Washington the 19th and 20th of January, 1869. The keynote of the two days' meetings was struck by Mrs. Stanton in her opening speech on the first evening of the convention. Washington was at the boiling point, Congress working under the highest pressure; the 15th Amendment was assured, (it passed February 27th) and so this speech of Mrs. Stanton's is a plea for the adoption of a 16th Amendment.

As soon as the 15th Amendment had actually passed Congress, Mr. Julian introduced another bill on March 15th, which modified the wording of his bill which had been introduced three months before. The new joint resolution asked that "there be no distinction or discrimination founded on sex;" the words "race" and "color" were dropped. Those who wish to follow the great battle between the Republican Party and the suffrage army must turn to the editorials of *The Revolution* in which Mrs. Stanton discussed ruthlessly the aims and ideals of the party of Lincoln and Grant. Her ideas are clear and keen, her style incisive, her humor of the best. She suffered from the same criticisms which we hear today. She was accused of partisanship, accused of criticising the Republicans because they were Republicans, and approving of Democratic action because it was the action of Democrats. The critics could not understand that the advance political guard was placing above all other considerations the one desire to win Votes for Women.

As the year 1869 rolled on, Mrs. Stanton became convinced that the great need of the suffrage movement was the arousing of the West. Again one must turn to the columns of *The Revolution* to understand how through the next few years she carried the suffrage evangel all through the middle west, on across the Rockies to the Pacific Coast. This work was absolutely necessary. In order to bring pressure to bear upon Congress at the centre, there had to be suffrage sentiment created out on the circumference.

THE 15th Amendment having been written into the Constitution, the next joint resolution which was introduced by Senator Sargent in 1878, followed the wording of that amendment, merely dropping out the phrase, "race, color, and previous condition of servitude," and substituting "sex." The Committee on Privileges and Elections granted hearings on January 11th and 12th, 1878, on the Sargent resolution. The speech which Mrs. Stanton made on the occasion is given in full in the "History of Woman Suffrage," Volume III, Page 80. This speech is not only a profound constitutional argument on national suffrage, but a most comprehensive resume of the efforts made by women to achieve enfranchisement. Those who seek shot and shell to use in the campaign for the national enfranchisement of women could not find better ammunition than that in the speeches made by Elizabeth Cady Stanton at the National Capital.

Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Miss Alice Paul, N. J., Chairman
Miss Lucy Burns, N. Y., Vice-Chairman
Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, Md.
Mrs. Mary Beard, N. Y.
Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, N. Y.
Mrs. Crystal Eastman Benedict, N. Y.
Mrs. Gilson Gardner, D. C.
Miss Elsie Hill, Conn.
Mrs. William Kent, Cal.
Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Jr., Pa.

OFFICERS

Chairman Finance Committee,
Mrs. Donald R. Hooker.
Chairman Committee of 100 for Maintenance
of National Headquarters,
Mrs. William Kent.
Chairman Committee on Organizing, Woman
Voters' Convention,
Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont.
Chairman Susan B. Anthony Memorial Fund,
Miss Isabella Mott.
Chairman Committee on Plays and Pageants,
Miss Hazel MacKaye.
Legislative Chairman,
Miss Lucy Burns.
Literature Chairman,
Mrs. William L. Colt.
Press Chairman,
Miss Vivian Pierce.
Research Chairman,
Mrs. Helena Hill Weed.

Mrs. Robert Adamson, N. Y.
Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, N. Y.
Mrs. John Winters Brannan, N. Y.
Mrs. Edward N. Breitung, N. Y.
Reverend Olympia Brown, Wis.
Mrs. Lillian Harris Coffin, Cal.
Mrs. Frank Cothren, N. Y.
Mrs. Lucius M. Cuthbert, Col.
Mrs. Oscar F. Davison, Ohio
Mrs. George H. Day, Conn.
Mrs. John Dewey, N. Y.
Miss Mary Bartlett Dixon, Md.
Miss Lavinia Dock, N. Y.
Mrs. Rheta Childe Dorr, N. Y.
Mrs. Abigail Scott Duniway, Oregon
Mrs. J. Borden Estee, Vt.
Mrs. Glendower Evans, Mass.
Mrs. Bertha W. Fowler, Col.
Mrs. Emma Maddox Funck, Md.

ADVISORY COUNCIL

Mrs. Harvey C. Garber, Ohio
Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, N. Y.
Mrs. Inez Haynes Gilmore, Cal.
Mrs. Edwin C. Grice, Pa.
Mrs. W. E. Hardy, Neb.
Mrs. F. R. Hazard, N. Y.
Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, Cal.
Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, Del.
Mrs. Frederick C. Howe, N. Y.
Miss Ada L. James, Wis.
Mrs. Agnes M. Jenks, R. I.
Miss Helen Keller, Mass.
Mrs. Florence Kelley, N. Y.
Dr. Cora Smith King, Wash.
Miss Gail Laughlin, Cal.
Mrs. William Bross Lloyd, Ill.
Miss Julia Marlowe, N. Y.
Mrs. Lionel S. Marks, Mass.
Miss Edythe Wynne Matthison, Conn.
Miss Mary McDowell, Ill.
Mrs. Sophie G. Meredith, Va.

Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, D. C.
Mrs. Meredith Nicholson, Ind.
Mrs. Mary Hutcheson Page, Mass.
Mrs. Marsden Perry, R. I.
Mrs. Annie Porritt, Conn.
Mrs. William Prendergast, N. Y.
Miss Margaret Roberts, Idaho
Mrs. John Rogers, N. Y.
Prof. Lucy M. Salmon, N. Y.
Mrs. May Wright Sewall, Ind.
Mrs. Julius Stone, Ohio
Mrs. Jessie Hardy Stubbs, N. Y.
Mrs. Mary C. Therkelsen, Ore.
Miss Clara L. Thompson, Mo.
Mrs. Richard Wainwright, D. C.
Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, D. C.
Mrs. Mina Van Winkle, N. J.
Mrs. John Jay White, D. C.
Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney, Cal.
Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, D. C.
Mrs. S. B. M. Young, Mont.

The Susan B. Anthony Amendment

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE.—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

Into Congress, January 10th, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the U. S. Senate.

Reported from Committee,

In the Senate,

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.

In the House,

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate,

January 25th, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34.
Absent 26, (of whom 4 were announced as for, and 2 against).

March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House,

January 12th, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

SUPPORT THE BEST AMENDMENT

ALL suffragists agree that the Susan B. Anthony Amendment is entirely superior to the Shafroth-Palmer Amendment. The argument advanced by those who believe in supporting the latter in the next Congress is that it would prove a "stepping-stone" to the enactment of the Susan B. Anthony Amendment. If the Shafroth-Palmer Amendment could be incorporated into the Constitution, they say, we could under its provisions secure some more states, and with the help of these states we would then secure the passage of the Susan B. Anthony Amendment.

Women have been accused of pursuing indirect and roundabout methods, but surely no such indirect and roundabout method was ever suggested as the plan of amending the Federal Constitution as a stepping-stone to a desired amendment to the Federal Constitution.

Although it is far easier to amend the Federal Constitution than to amend the state constitutions one after the other, nevertheless a federal amendment has always been regarded as an heroic achievement. It is by no means easy to secure within the life of a given Congress a two-thirds majority in both Houses, to say nothing of obtaining thereafter the consent of both branches of three-fourths of the state legislatures. To start out on such a campaign to secure only a method of winning suffrage in the states, in the hope that with repeated state successes one can then begin to work for the real suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution, is a triumph of indirection.

Advocates of the Susan B. Anthony Amendment declare that there is no necessity for this plan of going round and round the house without touching the house; that if the strength of the suffrage associations in the disfranchised states, added to the support of any considerable number of women voters in the equal suffrage states, were directed toward the securing of the passage of the Susan B. Anthony Amendment, success would be a matter of a very short time.

But it is always difficult to persuade a cautious type of mind that success is near. Assuming, then, for the sake of argument, that we need more states before the Susan B. Anthony Amendment can be passed, the fact remains that we are in a position to get more states, and, therefore, more national power, without complicating the whole Federal situation by the introduction of two suffrage amendments at the same time. It is by no means impossible to secure referendums in the separate states by the machinery already provided by the state constitutions. It is the opinion of most suffragists that we have already more referendums on our hands than we can successfully carry

through. The cry of suffragists everywhere is for a limitation of state referendums so that suffrage money and effort can be concentrated toward securing a victory in one state instead of dissipating energy among several. If we have already too many state referendums on our hands, why should we go through the enormous labor of amending the Federal Constitution in order to secure more of them?

Moreover even in those states where it is impossible to secure a referendum to the people, it is possible to work for Presidential suffrage,—a singularly hopeful line of work, whose possibilities have not even begun to be adequately looked into. Presidential suffrage in the hands of women adds enormously to their national political influence; and they are at liberty in any state of the Union to work for this without first diverting their energies to securing an amendment to the Federal Constitution which does not add one jot or tittle to their immediate powers.

It is sometimes even urged that it does not make any difference how many amendments are submitted to Congress; the more the better; it only will secure an added amount of publicity, and publicity is the life of a public movement. But this is the negation of policy. The suffrage movement is much too far along for such haphazard methods.

THERE seems on the whole to be nothing to say for the Shafroth-Palmer Amendment.

Its presence in Congress impedes the work for the real suffrage amendment. It does not propose to enfranchise women—it only proposes a method of enfranchising them by the states.

It sanctions the theory that woman suffrage is a question that ought to be decided upon by individual male electors, a theory in itself absolutely false and hurtful.

The fortunate thing about the Shafroth-Palmer Amendment is that at the worst it can only temporarily delay the course of woman suffrage in Congress. It is impossible to imagine that it will receive the support of any considerable number of suffragists. Suffragists who believe in federal work will work directly for the national suffrage amendment. Suffragists who believe in state work will work for a state suffrage amendment. It would be difficult to imagine that many suffragists would work ardently to amend the federal constitution in order to refer the question of woman suffrage to a referendum of the people in their state when they could secure the same privilege by the vote of their own state legislatures.

THE STATE CONVENTIONS OF THE CONGRESSIONAL UNION

THE organization of the conventions to be held before Congress reassembles in all the states of the Union, in order to deepen interest throughout the whole nation in the Susan B. Anthony Amendment, is progressing rapidly from week to week.

The Maryland convention will take place in Baltimore on May 5 and 6.

The first session will assemble at 3 o'clock at the parlors of the Albion Hotel, the use of which Miss Ella Culbreth has kindly donated for the Congressional Union Convention; Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, President of the Just Government League of Maryland, will preside. She will introduce Mrs. Gilson Gardner, of the Executive Committee of the Congressional Union, who will speak on the history of federal work for suffrage. The record of the 63d Congress upon suffrage is to be discussed by Miss Lucy Burns, Vice Chairman of the Congressional Union. Mrs. Edna S. Latimer will speak on "Party Responsibility in Congress." Mrs. Robert L. Moss, President of the Just Government League of Ann Arundel County, will explain the two suffrage amendments now before Congress; and Miss

Alice Paul, Chairman of the Congressional Union, will lay before the Convention a plan of work for Maryland.

The presiding officer of the second day will be Mrs. William C. Funck, of the Advisory Council of the Congressional Union, and President of the Maryland Woman Suffrage Association. Mrs. M. E. Brooke, of Chevy Chase, will present a Constitution for the State of Maryland. After the Constitution has been decided upon officers for the State of Maryland will be elected by the members.

Mrs. Annie Porritt, Press Chairman of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association, and Mrs. George H. Day began work on the Connecticut Convention last Thursday, immediately after the adverse vote upon suffrage in their State legislature. Hartford is the place for the convention, but the date has not yet been settled. Mrs. Porritt writes that until last Wednesday it was impossible to get the suffragists in the State to interest themselves in anything but their own legislative work; but now that the vote has been taken and the amendment shelved, a revulsion of feeling is setting in and a great deal of interest is being shown in Congressional work.

The program of the District of Columbia Convention, organized by Miss Isabella Mott is already complete. The convention, which will be held on May 12th, will open at three o'clock at Rauscher's. There will be discussion of the Susan B. Anthony Amendment and Shafroth-Palmer Amendment by Miss Lucy Burns; presentation and consideration of the Constitution of the Congressional Union, and the election of officers.

At 7:30 a dinner will be given at Rauscher's. Some of the speakers will be Major Raymond Pullman, Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, Mrs. S. B. M. Young, Mrs. Richard Wainwright, Mrs. Gilson Gardner and Mrs. Winston Churchill.

In Illinois the members of the Congressional Union have already come together to arrange the preliminary work of a convention of the Congressional Union. A temporary committee has been formed in Illinois with Miss Frances Frothingham acting as Chairman, Miss Maud F. Clark, Treasurer, Miss Gertrude Crocker, as Secretary, Miss Tennis Mitchell, Chairman of the Press Committee, and Miss Lucy H. Ewing, Chairman of a committee to investigate the record of the Illinois Congressmen on woman suffrage.

REPORT OF THE CONGRESSIONAL UNION

By Winifred Mallon

ILLUSTRATED with thirty-two photographs, and with the facsimiles of a poster and campaign leaflet used in the pre-election Congressional campaign of 1914, the Report of the two years work conducted by Miss Alice Paul and her co-workers in behalf of the proposed constitutional amendment enfranchising women has just been completed and is ready for distribution.

It is a most moving and convincing human document. It is more than that. It is clearly logical, forcefully effective,—a splendid justification of faith and a call to further effort.

No more eloquent demonstration of the immutable relation of cause and effect could be devised than the statement of facts contained in Miss Paul's report. No time is wasted in argument. No moral is pointed to adorn the tale. One reads that on the day the present administration came into office, a parade and pageant which probably never will be forgotten took place in Washington as the culmination of eight weeks of continuous activity in the interest of the proposed suffrage amendment. Follows, mention of two deputations to President Wilson, the circularizing of the suffrage organizations of the country, interviews with members of Congress as they arrived in Washington, and, on the opening day of the extra session, April 7, 1913, another monster demonstration and the presentation to every Senator and Congressman of petitions in behalf of the proposed measure.

And next is chronicled the fact that on that day the Susan B. Anthony amendment was introduced in both houses; that a majority committee, not, as in past years, a minority committee, was appointed by the Senate for its consideration; and that on June 13, a little less than six months after the opening of suffrage headquarters in Washington, and two months after the organization of the Congressional Union, the Senate Committee on Woman Suffrage, for the first time in twenty-one years, made a favorable report on the resolution.

Again, the Report takes up, later on, the much discussed pre-election campaign of 1914. Having already reviewed the ceaseless efforts to secure a report on the measure to the House of Representatives, there is explained carefully and in detail the policy adopted by the Union proposing to "carry the war into Africa" by asking the women voters of the equal suffrage states to withhold their support from the Democratic candidates for Congress until the majority party should cease to block the suffrage measure in the House; and the campaign itself is described with accuracy and impartiality, the dramatic and humorous features being supplied by quotations from newspaper articles.

Result, the Report goes on to relate, the first deputation to wait upon Chairman Henry of the Rules Committee after the convening of Congress in December was assured by him that the Committee would report favorably House Resolution No. 514, introduced the previous June, providing for the consideration of the suffrage amendment in the House. "This," the Report adds, "was the first time in history that a hearing was secured in the national House of Representatives for an amendment enfranchising women." Its only comment, though the newspapers quoted are more outspoken, is the following: "Presumably the Western campaign, as well as the long succession of deputations, had something to do with the change of heart on the part of the Committee."

The Report closes with a statement of the status of federal work on December 31, 1914, in splendid contrast to the suffrage situation at the opening of the Sixty-third Congress.

The Treasurer's report for 1914 which follows (the financial report for 1913 having been printed in *The Suffragist* of February 7, 1914, and in the Report for 1913, of the National American Woman Suffrage Association) shows the receipts during the year of \$37,482.89, of which amount \$28,697.62 was contributed, and the expenditure in

suffrage work of \$37,426.88, leaving a balance on hand at the end of the year of \$56.01.

Following the Treasurer's report is an alphabetical list of the contributors to the Union during 1914, more than 500 in number, together with the amount of each gift in sums ranging from ten cents to \$12,000, the total showing an excess of \$16,000 over the amount contributed the previous year.

The Report covers 65 pages. Of particular interest are the accompanying photographs, chosen from among many to illustrate the most significant events in the last two years of suffrage history. In make-up the volume is both unique and attractive, being nine by eleven inches in size and bound in heavy white paper covers, bearing across the upper left hand corner the purple, white and gold bars of the Congressional Union. The distribution price of twenty cents per copy will hardly cover the expense of its publication.

TO every member of the Union who contributed her time and effort to the results achieved, whether that contribution has taken the form of swaying multitudes by deathless eloquence or of painstakingly affixing the humble postage stamp to countless circular letters, the Report will carry a personal message.

To others who, unable to give personal service, have contributed financial support, the Report explains how their money was spent, and exactly what it has helped to accomplish.

Very clearly there is emphasized the purpose and result of the two years' expenditure of time, of effort, and of money.

And to those who range from careless friendship to heated opposition, the Report of the Chairman of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage tells a story of actual achievement that is little less than sensational and which commands respect and admiration; and, from those who sit in political authority over us all, their thoughtful consideration.

1510 H Street N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

SUITS

COATS

J. M. Gidding & Co.
Paris Cincinnati Duluth, Minn.

BLOUSES

NOVELTIES

MILLINERY

GOWNS

Fifth Avenue and 46th Street
New York

WRAPS

FURS

THE SUFFRAGE BOOTH AT THE PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION

By Margaret Fay Whitemore

THE powerful addresses of four women of national reputation drew a large number of people from all parts of the country to the Y. W. C. A. Auditorium at the Panama Pacific Exposition Saturday, April 4, when the policy and future plans of the Congressional Union were placed before women interested in the movement for national suffrage. In spite of the fact that there were an unusual number of counter attractions on the grounds, the meeting was an enthusiastic one.

The speakers were Mrs. Crystal Eastman Benedict, of New York; Mrs. Mary Beard, author of "Women's Work in Municipalities," also of New York; Mrs. May Wright Sewall, the pioneer suffragist and friend of Susan B. Anthony, now identified with the Woman's Peace Party of this country; and Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, of Virginia, President of the National Council of Women Voters, who declared she believed in the policies of the Union although she had been "brought up as a States' Rights Southerner." "I think the Congressional Union is one of the most remarkable organizations in this country," declared Mrs. Barrett. "In two years they have made a remarkable record for organization, for swiftness in action and for results."

Mrs. Benedict went into the reasons why there had been opposition to the Union in some quarters. "I have been asked why the Congressional Union came into California instead of staying in the East. Two years ago the Union did not exist and suffrage work was being pushed by the National and State organizations only through the State legislatures. It was California which really put this country in a position to win suffrage nationally, to enfranchise all women at one blow, through the old Susan B. Anthony Constitutional Amendment, which had been slumbering these many years. For by the entry of California into the sisterhood of free States voting women became numerically powerful. All women were immediately put in a position to gain suffrage nationally."

Mrs. Barrett made a strong plea for the national enfranchisement of women on the ground that only by giving to women power and responsibility could they be taught to use that power. Mrs. Sewall made a powerful appeal for suffrage in its relation to the Peace movement. "If all

women were bound together under the aegis of the constitution," she said, "questions that may confront us at any time in relation to Mexico and the Orient, with woman's vote added to the voice of men, would have a far different solution. National suffrage means the winning of our battle within a few years. All women interested in the peace movement should work toward this end—for a federation of citizenship which binds men and women in a subtle chain to the nation itself."

Mrs. Beard warned her hearers against dividing their forces by working for the Shafroth Amendment, because it would read the referendum method of dealing with suffrage into the Constitution of the United States and establish an evil precedent. Mrs. Beard advised suffragists to bring all possible pressure to bear upon their Congressmen and the leaders of the majority party in Congress in support of the Susan B. Anthony Amendment.

WITH hundreds of visitors from every section of the country daily visiting the Suffrage Exhibit of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage in the Educational Palace of the Panama Pacific Exposition, the so-called Susan B. Anthony amendment is gaining warm support from women who had not given the national amendment previous thought. Four hundred interested visitors a day—the women who really stop to talk—is an average record. New members from suffrage and non-suffrage States are flocking into the ranks of the Union.

Miss Helen Keller, who has been giving her wonderful lecture on "Happiness" in San Francisco, was one of the distinguished visitors at the Exposition Exhibit. Miss Keller declared her unswerving allegiance to the national suffrage cause, and left a large signed photograph of herself, which is attracting much attention. Miss Keller at her coming lecture at Festival Hall on the Exposition Grounds, as a member of the Advisory Council of the Union, is to mention the national work for suffrage. Among the week's other distinguished visitors were Mr. Edward Hurlbut, fiction writer, author of the "Lanigan Stories" that lately attracted wide interest in *Colliers*; Miss Fannie W. McLean, of Berkeley, one of California's distinguished suffrage

workers; Mrs. Helen K. Williams, editor of *The Woman Citizen*; Mrs. Emma Shafter Howard, President of the National Horticultural and Agricultural Union; and Registrar Harry Zemansky, a San Francisco City official.

The fact that Mrs. May Wright Sewall has consented to become a member of the Advisory Council of the Congressional Union has aroused much interest among Union members in California. Mrs. Sewall is a much-loved figure among the pioneer suffragists of this country. In the woman's peace movement she has become an international figure, having preached the gospel of peace for twenty-six years, long before it became identified with the so-called woman movement. An intimate friend of Susan B. Anthony, the Union is fortunate in being able to enlist the interest of a woman so richly endowed.

Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney, of Oakland, long one of the most active of the Union's California workers, this week took up her work as chairman for the State of California for the Congressional Union. This enlargement of Miss Whitney's field in a State where her power and tact are so well known is a tremendous asset to the Congressional Union on the Pacific Coast.

Beginning with next week, April 5, weekly Congressional Union meetings will be held in the Educational Palace, through the special permission granted by Mr. Alvin Pope, head of the Department of Education and Social Economy of the Exposition.

A series of impressive meetings are being held at the Civic Auditorium next week before the World's Social Progress Congress under the leadership of Bishop William Melvin Bell. The Congressional Union has been invited to representation in this gathering. Mrs. Mary Beard, member of the Advisory Council of the Union, has been given one hour on the Monday program for her address on the National Suffrage work of the Congressional Union.

The Exposition has expressed a marked interest in the plans of the Union, and has asked for a description of the Suffrage Exhibit. It is advisable to have every State in the Union represented at the booth in the Educational Palace and to have these exhibits reach San Francisco as soon as possible. Visitors are interested in all phases of the Union work, whether in suffrage or non-suffrage states.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT AND WOMEN VOTERS

VICE President Marshall, as representative of the Administration in San Francisco, is encountering some difficulty with the established institution of equal suffrage in California.

As soon as it was heard that the Vice-President would visit the Exposition, a number of the most prominent women in California planned to wait upon him in deputation, in order to urge upon his favorable consideration the national enfranchisement of women. For the time being, however, the Vice-President has avoided the interview.

The idea of sending a deputation to Mr. Marshall originated with Miss Maude Younger, of San Francisco, who is known all over America as an eloquent speaker for suffrage and an ardent member of the Labor Party. Miss Younger was assisted by Mrs. Grace Tucker, one of the leading Democrats in California, and a number of other Democratic women. For a week they strove most earnestly to meet the Vice-President, but without success. Finally a letter was addressed to Mr. Marshall, signed

by Miss Younger, Mrs. Tucker, Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney, California Chairman of the Congressional Union and President of the California Civic League; Mrs. Orlow Black, a leading newspaper woman in San Francisco, and Mrs. Genevieve Allen, Executive Secretary of the San Francisco Center of the California Civic League, the largest organization of women in the State,—asking an interview on behalf of the voting women of California, in order to explain to the Vice-President the results of equal suffrage in the State of California in the hope that it would aid the national enfranchisement of women. This letter was taken to Mr. Marshall's secretary.

The secretary returned with the reply that Mr. Marshall was lying down in an exhausted condition, and that he could not receive any deputations other than those already arranged for.

Mr. Marshall's evasion of the issue is easy to understand when one remembers that he is the representative in an equal suffrage state of an Administration which has officially opposed national woman suffrage.

The situation was further complicated by the fact that Mr. Marshall, when last interviewed on the subject, declared himself an anti-suffragist.

It will be remembered that he was waited upon on June 27, 1914, by a number of leading suffragists: Mrs. Desha Breckinridge, of Kentucky, told him that the men in Congress ought to get away from their "masculine calm" and grant the ballot to women. "But, Mrs. Breckinridge," said he, "I cannot get away from my wife"—referring to the fact that Mrs. Marshall is known to be opposed to woman suffrage;—"and I don't want to," he added. Doubtless the Vice-President, in avoiding an interview with California women, felt that this species of repartee would not be convincing to women voters.

In spite of the negative outcome of this effort, the handwriting on the political wall is growing clearer every day. This is the first time that a deputation of women voters in an equal suffrage state has approached a representative of the Administration on behalf of the national enfranchisement of women, but it will not be the last time. And in such an encounter the women have palpably the better case.

CAMPAIGN THROUGH THE COUNTRY

California

Headquarters: *Congressional Union Booth in the Palace of Education, Exposition Grounds, San Francisco.*

Chairman: *Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney.*

Organizer: *Miss Margaret Fay Whittemore.*

MEMBERS of the Advisory Council now in California met on April 6 to discuss, under the direction of Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney, immediate plans for the work of the Union in California. On April 5, Mrs. Elizabeth Gerberding spoke on the Congressional Union and its work at the Congress of Social Progress in the large Civic Auditorium.

Among our new members are Mrs. A. W. Palmer, wife of a prominent clergyman of Piedmont; Mrs. Louise M. Phillips, editor of the *Woman Citizen*; Mrs. George Sperry, who was very prominent in the California campaign for suffrage; Miss Louise Parker of Mill College, who promises to enlist college girls, and Miss Ella Oille, theatrical manager in Raton, New Mexico.

Margaret Fay Whittemore.

Colorado

Headquarters: *324 Seventeenth Street, Denver.*

Chairman: *Mrs. Margaret W. Kessler.*

THE Denver office has been very busy for the past week. Tourists from all over the country have visited the headquarters of the Congressional Union. A number of them I found to be already ardent supporters of the Susan B. Anthony Amendment. Yesterday, April 7, I addressed a meeting of the Parents' and Teachers' Association at the McKinley School; about 300 people were present. Many of them expressed their conviction that the federal amendment was the only way to secure nation-wide suffrage, and promised their loyal support to the Union. Next Saturday afternoon, April 10, I will address a meeting on the North side. This is the first time that a meeting has been held in this part of Denver.

The interest in federal work is rapidly growing here and prospects for a strong organization are very encouraging.

Margaret W. Kessler.

Maryland

Organizer: *Mrs. Edna S. Latimer, The Rochambeau, Baltimore.*

A MOST interesting and successful meeting was held at the house of Mrs. Almira Sweeten, on April 7. Miss Mabel Vernon gave an address on the campaign in Nevada. She drew from her own experience in this campaign to show how much more the effort and money expended in state campaigns would accomplish if directed toward a federal amendment. She declared enfranchisement by federal amendment the most practical and economical way of obtaining suffrage. Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, President of the Just Government League of Maryland, also spoke in favor of the Susan B. Anthony Amendment.

Several open-air meetings were held later in the day. Mrs. Minnie E. Brooke, President of the Chevy Chase Equal Suffrage League, addressed an attentive and enthusiastic crowd, largely men, at the corner of Lexington and Liberty Streets on Saturday afternoon, April 11. Seven dollars and fifty-eight cents was taken up in the collection. There was a great demand for copies of *The Suffragist*. We sold out the sixteen copies we had brought in less than ten minutes. On the evening of April 13, I spoke on the Federal Amendment before the Button Hole Workers' Union, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, by their request.

Suffragists were entertained at a "Federal Amendment" tea last Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Townsend Scott, Mount Washington, at which Mrs. Nina E. Allender, of Washington, National Secretary of the Women's Peace Party, was the guest of honor.

Mrs. Allender, who is the art editor of *The Suffragist*, spoke on the Federal Amendment. An interesting feature of the tea was the exhibition for the first time of the new pennant of the Congressional Union now being formed. The pennant has a gold background, with the following inscription upon it in purple and white letters: "We demand an amendment to the United States Constitution enfranchising women."

The pennant will not be officially adopted until the Congressional Union meets for organization May 5.

Miss Blondell, who conducts a typewriting and stenography business on St. Paul Street near Fayette Street, Baltimore, has most generously assisted the Union by typing without charge the thousands of letters I sent out in connection with the Maryland Convention.

Edna S. Latimer.

New York

Headquarters: *13 East Forty-first Street, New York.*

Organizer: *Miss Doris Stevens.*

MISS Lavinia Dock, of the Henry Street Settlement, has planned to hold an open-air meeting in front of the Tammany Club of the 11th Congressional District, protesting against the adverse vote of Representative Riordan from this district. This will be the first of a series of protest meetings in this district until Mr. Riordan, who was re-elected to the 64th Congress, recognizes the overwhelming sentiment of his constituents in favor of national woman suffrage.

Reorganization of the work of the New York headquarters has been effected during the past week. Miss Janet Burns has been appointed press chairman in New York; Miss Eleanor Beach has taken the chairmanship of the selling of *The Suffragist*; she has a squadron of earnest and devoted "newsies" on the streets every day. Mrs. Calvert Caesar is chairman of *The Suffragist* advertising committee. Mrs. John G. Ward has undertaken to organize open-air meetings and already Miss Rose Winslow and Mrs. Louise Thurber have offered to speak at one meeting a week. Mrs. R. S. Adler is supervising the sending of suffrage exhibits to the Panama-Pacific Exposition, and Miss Helen Burns is acting as chairman of the registration committee.

Mrs. M. Cecelia Gaffney, Vice-President of the New York State Women's Democratic League, is planning a very large and important federal amendment meeting at her home on Riverside Drive the night of May 1. Among the speakers will be Mr. Ralph Stanton, the nephew of Senator O'Gorman of New York.

Doris Stevens

Illinois

Organizer: *Miss Gertrude Crocker, 109 Elm Street, Hinsdale, Illinois.*

A MEETING of the Illinois Branch of the Congressional Union was held on April 4 in the studio of Miss Julia Carruthers in the Fine Arts Building. The principal speaker at the meeting was Miss Ruth Astor Noyes.

The meeting voted to send each of the 27 Representatives of Illinois in Congress a subscription for *The Suffragist*. It was determined also to begin a campaign to increase the membership of the Union in Illinois during the next few weeks. A committee of five was organized which has already met at the home of Miss Maude Clarke to plan and carry out such a campaign.

Gertrude Crocker.

Oregon

Headquarters: *514 Eilers Building.*

Organizer: *Miss Virginia Arnold.*

ON March 30, Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, noted author and lecturer, and a member of the National Advisory Council of the Congressional Union, spoke under the auspices of the Ore-

gon Branch of the Union in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium. Dr. C. H. Chapman, one of Portland's foremost thinkers and lecturers, gladly consented to preside and to present the speaker. Dr. Chapman has expressed himself as being thoroughly in sympathy with the work of the Congressional Union.

Mrs. Gilman said in part: "I want to say just a few words about the Congressional Union. I have been interested among many other things in the suffrage question ever since I was old enough to understand it, and I am of the opinion today that the work which is done now by the women in the suffrage states is more important by far than all the work to get suffrage in the other states. They have the great sisterly responsibility for the women who are not free. That is where the work of the Congressional Union comes in. Other national associations are working and pushing in the unfree states. This Union is trying to organize women who already vote.

"Democracy needs loyalty to principles and not to persons. Most of our women are in the position of being loyal to persons. Most of their life has been spent in personal relations. And it goes hard with them to vote against some one's friend or some one who has perhaps individually helped suffrage. We ought to be governed by principle. If our elective representatives refuse to carry out our will, the only thing we can do is to discharge them, and that is the contention which this organization is making. The power of the womanhood in ten states will open the eyes of the party in power and make them enfranchise the women of the country."

Everyone is enthusiastic over the great feminist leader. As a result of this interest we have in the past week added to our membership such prominent people as Mrs. John C. LaBarre, founder of the Shakespeare Club; Mrs. E. J. Stack, wife of the State Secretary of Organized Labor; Mrs. Arthur Hazen, secretary of the Overlook Dramatic Club and prominent in club circles; Mrs. D. Grant and Mrs. Mary L. Stevens, influential in the political Science Club; Mrs. E. P. Preble, President of the Shakespeare Club, and Mrs. Russell R. Dorr, Vice President of the Monday Musical Club and prominent in the Portland Woman's Club.

On Monday Mrs. Alva Lee Stephens, who is chairman of the Senate Committee here in Portland for the Congressional Union, gave a reception at her home to members and friends of the organization, in honor of Mrs. Gilman. The house was effectively decorated in purple, white and gold, the Congressional Union colors, a profusion of flowers, garlands, tulle and incandescent lights being used. A delightful musical program was rendered during the afternoon. The instrumental music was under the direction of Miss Jane Saunders. In the receiving line with Mrs. Stephens were Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Mrs. H. R. Albee, wife of the Mayor of Portland; Mrs. E. E. Coover, President of the Coterie Musicale; Mrs. E. P. Preble, President of the Shakespeare Study Club, and Mrs. T. S. Townsend. Among those present were Mr. W. S. U'Ren, late Socialist candidate for Governor, and Mrs. U'Ren; Mr. E. J. Stack, State Secretary of Organized Labor, and Mrs. Stack; Mrs. Aristene N. Felts, President of the Oregon Congress of Mothers; Mrs. Colista Dowling, President of the State Woman's Press Club; Mrs. L. W. Therkelsen and Mrs. Abigail Scott Dunniway, members also of the Advisory Council; Mrs. G. L. Buland, prominent in W. C. T. U. work; Mrs. Blumauer and Mrs. Julius Lippitt, connected with the Council of Jewish Women; Miss Helen Jeffries, Mrs. Isaac Swett, Mrs. A. Abendroth, Mrs. G. H. Green, Mrs. Clyde B. Aitchison, Mrs. Roy Peterson, Mrs. Edward Grant Titus, Mrs. T. L. Elliott, Mrs. George F. Felts, Mrs. Robert Carder French, Mrs. R. F. Clark and Mrs. William S. Macrum.

Virginia Arnold.

Treasurer's Report

Make All Checks Payable to
The Treasurer of the Congressional Union
 1420 F St., Washington, D. C.
 This Will Save Much Inconvenience

FROM North Dakota, Mrs. William Folger writes: "We did very good educational work during the last campaign with hope of victory almost nil. A constitutional amendment had passed the former legislature and we thoroughly expected it to pass this one; through political trickery it did not. And now that it is laid on the shelf for four years, I am convinced that your way is the better way. May it come soon!"

Will all those who wish for the victory of woman suffrage throughout the entire nation help forward that victory by a contribution to the campaign fund?

CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARD \$100,000 FUND FOR SECURING THE PASSAGE OF THE FEDERAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

(Fund opened December 7th, 1912. Donations, membership fees and tickets are here listed; receipts from the purely business departments of "The Suffragist" and the Literature Committee are not included.)

LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS FROM APRIL 7 THROUGH APRIL 12

Anonymous	\$ 6.00
Miss Dorothy Osborn	5.00
Miss Ellen Douglas Hoge.....	25.00
Mrs. George H. Day.....	20.00
Miss Charlotte L. Pierce.....	10.00
Mrs. Olive Halladay Hasbrouck.....	5.00
Mrs. Sara B. Smith.....	2.00
Miss Anita Buliner.....	1.00
Mr. Charles W. Arpe	5.00
Miss Mabel Black	1.00
Miss Katherine L. Reed.....	5.00
Mrs. Genevieve M. Fuller	25.00
Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett.....	1.00
Mrs. Austin Sperry	1.00
Dr. Mary A. Sperry	1.00
Miss Gail Laughlin	1.00
Miss Estelle Kahn	1.00
Miss Vivian Pierce	1.00
Miss Margaret Fay Whittemore.....	1.00
Mrs. John Winters Brannan.....	5.00
Mrs. A. C. Bartlett	30.00

Susan B. Anthony Fund,

Per Miss Isabella Mott, Chairman

Miss Grace I. Bridge.....	1.00
Miss Grace E. Jackson.....	1.00
Miss Emily Carr	1.00
Mrs. Morven Thompson	4.00
Collections	21.79
Memberships	23.25

Total	\$204.04
Previously acknowledged in <i>The Suffragist</i>	\$60,815.66

Total through April 12th, 1915.....\$61,019.70

Report of the Congressional Union For 1913-1914

ON SALE NOW AT 1420 F ST.
 Washington, D. C.

20 Cents

Mail Orders, 25 Cents

1,000 New Subscribers

MRS. Y. McKINNON writes that she has put a copy of *The Suffragist* in the Public Library at Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, and advises others to see that the libraries in their home towns are provided with our paper.

Send a subscription for one library; it will reach thousands of readers.

Members Who Have Secured New Subscribers to The Suffragist

(In this column we list the subscribers sent in each week by our members. These are only a part of the total number of new subscriptions.)

APRIL 6 THROUGH APRIL 12

Miss Mary Carleton.....	1
Miss Anna P. Thomas.....	1
Miss Elizabeth Smith	2
Miss Frances Frothingham.....	1
Miss Gertrude Watkins	1
Miss Doris Stevens.....	3
Miss Janet Burns	1
M. M. Goldberg.....	2
Miss Virginia J. Arnold.....	1
Chicago Branch Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage	1
Miss Adelaide Ester	1
Mrs. Alfred Linton	1
Miss Margaret Fay Whittemore.....	5
Mrs. W. T. Burch.....	9
Miss Alice Paul	1
Mrs. Robert Adamson	1
Miss Viola Thorwarth	1
Mrs. E. T. Evans	1
34	

Previously acknowledged in *The Suffragist*...739

Total to April 12, 1915.....773

New Members of the Advisory Council

MRS. May Wright Sewall, President in 1904 of the International Council of Women, and for the past twenty years prominently identified with suffrage and other movements for the advancement of women, has this week consented to serve as a member of the Advisory Council of the Congressional Union. Mrs. Sewall has been for some time past rendering valued assistance in connection with the work of the Union in San Francisco and is now chairman of the organizing committee in the international conference of women workers at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

The Union also takes pleasure in announcing the addition to the Advisory Council of Mrs. E. W. Hardy, Treasurer of the Nebraska Woman Suffrage Association, and Mrs. Agnes M. Jenks, of Rhode Island, Chairman of Legislative Committee for Woman Suffrage Party of that state. Mrs. Jenks is widely known as one of the most brilliant and energetic workers for suffrage in the New England states, especially in Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Since the failure of the presidential suffrage bill in the Rhode Island legislature, Mrs. Jenks has turned with increased devotion to work in support of a federal amendment, feeling strongly that the great work of the future for suffragists lies in the national field.

ESTABLISHED 1894

ALMIRA SWEETEN
 REAL ESTATE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
 FIRE INSURANCE

207 St. Paul Street

Baltimore, Maryland

New Members of the Congressional Union

AMONG the new members who have joined the Congressional Union during the past week are Miss M. Cecelia Gaffney, President of the International Non-Partisan Suffrage League, President of the Daughters of Oneida, and Vice-President of the New York State Women's Democratic League.

Another new member who has recently joined at the New York headquarters is Mrs. Rachael Deane, Chairman of the Suffrage Ball Committee of the Women's Political Union, and one of the active members in the 17th Senatorial District.

Phone Main 8384

Toilet Articles

GERTRUDE CLEMENS

Expert Shampooing and Hairdressing

Room 232 Oxford Building, 726 14th Street N.W.
 Manicuring—Hair Work Facial and Scalp Treatment
 Open Evenings Until Seven

Telephone Main 673

Lanman Engraving Co.

HALF TONES, ZINC ETCHINGS
 PROCESS ENGRAVERS

POST BUILDING Washington, D. C.



Dollars in Books

When you want a booklet, pamphlet, circular—a neat announcement to fetch results—well printed, with a business-getting punch to it, try C-P-Co. service

Columbian Printing Co., Inc.
 815 Fourteenth St. Main 4250

PHOTO-ENGRAVING

Of the Better Kind

The Maurice Joyce Eng. Co.

EVENING STAR BUILDING

"THE BUSY CORNER"
S. Kann Sons & Co.
 8TH ST. AND PENNA. AVE.

OPEN 8:30 A. M.—CLOSED 5:30 P. M.

PACK IN A Panama Hat

IF YOU ARE GOING TO THE EXPOSITION

None too early to buy it now, because you can wear it here, and you certainly will want to wear it while visiting the exposition.

Trimmed and Untrimmed
REAL PANAMAS

SELECT FROM MANY DIFFERENT SHAPES
 For the untrimmed styles take advantage of our
FREE TRIMMING SERVICE,

which is yours to command if shape and trimmings are purchased in our Millinery Store.
 Untrimmed Panamas, in medium shape; many built upon the lines of the sailor; at prices from
\$1.19 to \$3.95

Trimmed Panamas, with trimming of solid color or striped silk bands and bow, at
\$5.00 and \$5.95

Novelty High-Crowned Sailors, trimmed with gros-grain ribbon band and bow, in white and black, \$1.95.
 Millinery Store—Second Floor.

Over Half of the People in Washington
EAT CORBY'S BREAD--WHY?